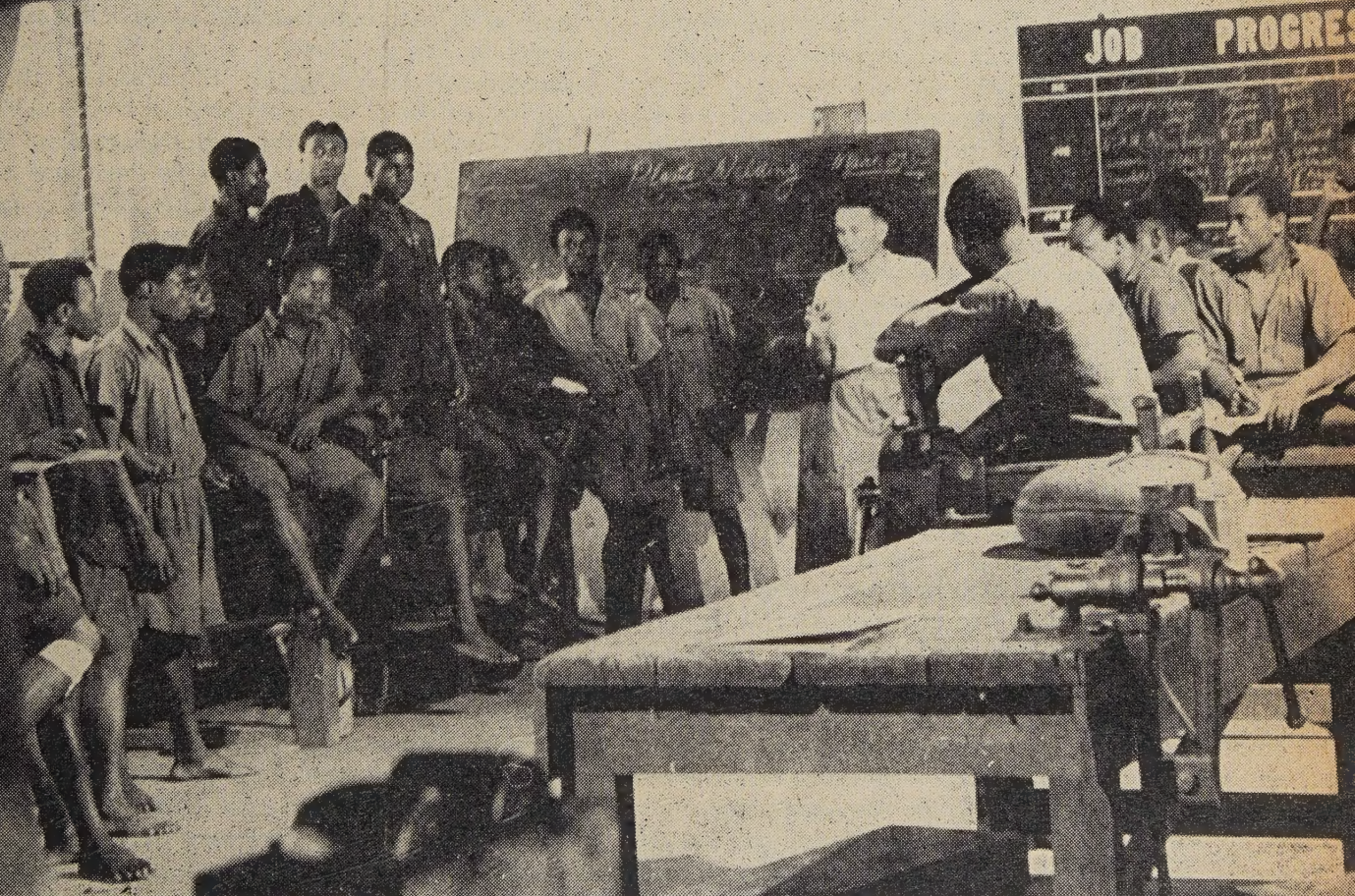


# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND  
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**ISRAEL'S BIGGEST PROBLEM IN AFRICA**

PAGE 2



## COMMENT

### LOOKING BEFORE LEAPING —INTO AFRICA

When Israel made its first "leap into Africa" some three or four years ago, it was largely inspired by the opportunist consideration of circumventing the Arab diplomatic and political boycott, and, to a much lesser extent, perhaps also the economic pressures of the Arab League. But conditions have now changed. What may have started as a temporary and somewhat opportunist expedient, has now developed a momentum of its own; it has become a policy in its own right.

That is not to say that everything is now plain sailing where Israel's future relations with Africa are concerned. Far from it. But what is clear now is that Israel has committed itself to an African policy which is bound to play a major role in its development during the second decade. It is no longer either a political curiosity or a diplomatic luxury; it is no longer the attractive window dressing for an otherwise fairly unexciting foreign policy. All this has changed. Africa has become one of the principal investments of Israeli foreign policy, and as such it must now be considered.

As our correspondent reports this week from Tel Aviv, there are now 680 Israeli specialists and advisers serving in thirty-five countries and territories of Africa and Asia, and another ninety are to join them soon. The International Assistance and Co-operation Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry is preparing to send five hundred experts a year to the countries of Asia and Africa in addition to those sent by other bodies, and preparations are being completed to receive some thousand students a year from these countries at Israeli institutions, universities, schools and settlements. Over 450 have already arrived and another two hundred are due shortly.

\* \* \*

This new development is, however, attended by new problems, both in Israel and in Africa. One of the most important, it has become clear, is the whole question of education. Dr. Zander's important article (*on page 10*) draws attention to some of the urgent yet long-range problems that require immediate attention. He emphasises how important it is that Israelis going to Africa and Asia, and those dealing with the Afro-Asian students in Israel, should be fully trained and educated for this service; and this applies especially to those who will hold important foreign service or technical jobs in Africa. They must, in time, be fully conversant with the local language, local culture and local economics.

This cannot be done overnight. It is a long-term pro-

ject that may not bring its rewards until the next generation, but it must be started now. Indeed, some of the reports we have been receiving from those African countries where Israelis are playing a considerable part suggest that not only is there a need for the long-term planning outlined by Dr. Zander, and the shorter-term and more restricted work done by the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Centre, but there is also an urgent need for a kind of crash-programme for dealing with the immediate situation.

There is an immediate need—especially in Africa—for some sort of cultural and educational advisers to be attached to Israeli embassies. Their work ought to be mainly among the local students and teachers; not to do propaganda but to help them with advice and with the necessary tools. A recent survey of the reading matter available at the local universities has revealed a lamentable absence of balance—largely as a result of the very active "cultural" activities of teachers and propagandists from the United Arab Republic.

\* \* \*

Also, these reports show that the greatest care will have to be taken in the selection of specialists and workers going to Africa. There is already a tendency among Israelis and their families to reconstruct the former British pattern of living apart from the local people in their closed-in communities, with their children attending their own special schools. Also, in these new countries the wives of officials and specialists should be trained to do some kind of social or other work, but on the whole it has been found that bachelors are preferable and integrate much easier.

These may seem to be trivial matters but it is by them that the British, the French and the Americans were judged in the end—and Israel cannot afford such trial and error practice. She can learn from the experience of the others. That she can do remarkable things is being shown in Sierra Leone where the Histadrut Contracting company, *Solel Boneh*, has undertaken a job which every other country has turned down: to build a new Parliament in six months.

The young Israelis who are carrying out the contract have launched into the work with such verve and energy that they have infected the country with their enthusiasm and excitement. They are working day and night, on the site and in the architect's offices, in this race against time. It is symbolic of much more that is happening and can be made to happen in Africa. But, to be successful in the long run, and avoid the failures of the great empires, will require careful and thorough preparations and training and a new, informed and understanding approach. This alone, not propaganda or self-praise, will be the deciding factor in Israel's leap into Africa.



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**ISRAEL**

**PLANS FOR A NEW  
INTERNATIONAL**

**BEN-GURION HAS SOME  
DIFFERENT IDEAS**

*from our own correspondents*

**Tel Aviv:**

Premier Ben-Gurion has been sounding his friends in Mapai and the Foreign Ministry—though he made no direct reference to this at last week's meeting of the Mapai secretariat—on an important move designed to consolidate the genuine non-identification group among the Afro-Asian countries.

For it has become clear now that Premier Ben-Gurion has revised his earlier view that Israel should seek to join NATO, and has come out strongly for the new non-identification policy.

He has recognised that this is the mood of the new countries and that it must be accepted. However, Ben-Gurion evidently realises that such a policy requires something more than just a bald declaration of non-identification. For these countries are under constant and extreme pressure of neutralist propaganda strongly slanted towards the Soviet bloc, and of direct communist infiltration.

**Too western:** At one time Ben-Gurion thought that the Socialist International might provide this rallying centre, but he has reached the conclusion that this, too, is inadequate for the purpose. It is too evidently a western organisation.

As he cast around, Ben-Gurion found no one prepared to take the initiative to fill the ideological vacuum in Africa and Asia between Soviet communism and classical capitalism. He found one immediate supporter for his conception of a new international embracing all parties in the two old continents who stand for genuine non-identification with either communism or capitalism. This was the socialist Prime Minister of Nepal.

So far this is no more than an idea, but it may move with unexpected swiftness, as is shown by the general development in Israel's relations with the Afro-Asian countries.

**Students from Afro-Asia:** According to Brigadier Aharon Remez, who heads the International Assistance and Co-operation Division of the Foreign Ministry, there are now 680 Israeli experts working in thirty-five countries of Asia and Africa, and ninety more are going out shortly. Moreover, the Foreign Ministry now has



**NEPAL'S KOIRALA**  
*An immediate supporter*

plans to send experts to these two continents at the rate of five hundred a year. The return traffic is also mounting rapidly. Since the beginning of 1960 some 450 African and Asian students have come to Israel, and another two hundred are due soon. A public administration course for senior civil servants of one African country is scheduled; so is a training centre for African agricultural instructors which is to be run together with the U.N. Twenty Ethiopians are coming to study agricultural methods.

**Financed by Americans:** A curious but not unimportant clash has suddenly broken out over the Histadrut's Centre for Afro-Asian studies, of which former Ambassador Elath is the head.

Premier Ben-Gurion, speaking at last week's meeting of the Mapai secretariat, expressed his concern that the fact that the Institute is mainly financed by the American trade unions might be misunderstood by the Afro-Asian countries.

This was immediately interpreted by the local press and politicians as yet another facet of the conflict between the Histadrut's General Secretary Lavon and Ben-Gurion. But they were doing Ben-Gurion an injustice.

He was generally concerned, in the context of his wider non-identification thesis, about the misunderstanding which might easily be caused by this generous gift of the American unions. It is however indicative of the all-round touchiness here that he was given no credit for showing this concern.

He did not question the good work done by the Institute, but his remarks were immediately taken as an attack on Lavon and Elath. However, it is already clear that the last has not been heard about this. For total and complete non-identification is now central to Ben-Gurion's new look socialist policy.

**German youth groups for Israel?** This



is really becoming increasingly varied. Last week we had a high-powered delegation from Mali, south of the Sahara; and another from Germany led by the West Berlin Mayor Willi Brandt, whose forthright advocacy of full diplomatic relations between Israel and the Federal Republic after he had had long talks with Ben-Gurion, Mrs. Meir and Eshkol, made a deep impression here.

He also announced that German youth groups wanted to come to Israel to help in the development of the country. And with the coming of the World Zionist Conference, Israelis were giving full marks to the Government Tourist Office for the manner in which it had overcome all the accommodation and other problems during last week's Local Government Conference. It was a great improvement on any previous effort.

## CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

### MIZRACHI APPEAL CHALLENGED

Preliminary returns for next month's World Zionist Congress show that there will be three major geographical blocs represented. There will be roughly 195 Israeli delegates, 140 from the United States and 165 from the rest of the world.

In terms of parties the distribution is expected to be as follows: Mapai and its Diaspora affiliates 165, Confederation of General Zionists (non-party) 80, Progressive Party 10, General Zionists 65, Mizrachi 60, Herut 48, Mapam 32 and Abduṭ Avoda 25. The British Mizrachi has appealed against the elections, which it had boycotted and which has left it without any delegates. The appeal is strongly contested by the Central Elec-



BASLE AND JERUSALEM  
New Congress stamp

tion Board on which all other parties are represented.

**Mizrachi in Right-wing bloc:** It points out that a large part of the difficulties of which the Mizrachi now complains were in fact due to its own omissions, delays and inefficiency in making its returns for the electoral lists. The holding of elections was something of an achievement which should be encouraged not denigrated.

There have been no elections in either France or Belgium. In both countries the Mizrachi formed a bloc with the extreme right-wing parties, the General Zionists and Beigin's Herut.

## U.N.

### "CONCILIATION" BY NUMBERS

#### ENLARGING—OR PACKING —THE COMMISSION

New York:

When Joe McCarthy used to wave a sheet of paper out of reporters' reach and dramatically declare "Here are the names of 56 communists" and the next day repeat the performance with another alleged list, doubting newspapermen termed the display McCarthy's Numbers' Game.

This year it's the Arabs' Numbers' Game. Emile Ghory who came to the U.N. as a member of "a Palestine Arab delegation" (the others were Izzat Tannous, Isa Nakhleh and Khalil Tabari) but was informed by the Committee Chairman that he would be "speaking as an individual Arab refugee," insisted that the Arab refugees were "a people of two millions," and that the income from their lands and properties "illegally occupied" was about \$140 million a year.

**New names for Conciliation Commission:** Ahmed Shukeiry, the former Palestinian, then Syrian and lastly Saudi Arabian delegate, had his own version of the numbers' game—a rather more signi-

ficant version: add six nations to the Palestine Conciliation Commission (known as the P.C.C.), "three would be representing the Eastern bloc with the Soviet at its head, and the three others would be uncommitted nations—one from Asia, one from Africa and the third from Latin America. In all, there would then be a nine member Commission representing all shades of the U.N.," instead of the existing Commission of France, Turkey and the U.S. which was established in December 1948.

After thoughtfully pointing out the extension of the Commission had "the advantage of alerting world public opinion of the worth of the U.N.," Shukeiry then came up with his plan to give the Soviet a place in the Middle East.

**Armed uprising the alternative?** He said his idea could form "the beginning for the solution of the refugee problem within the framework of the U.N., and ended with the threat that if there were no repatriation, the refugees would "take the law in their hands," which means "rising to arms. It means war and all the misery and sorrow of war . . . let me tell you, the Arab refugees are now starting a movement of reorganisation. They are a gallant people who fought the British to the last man, woman and infant in defence of their country rather than die in starvation and humiliation."

Ghory too, threatened violence: "The Arabs of Palestine will have no choice but to follow the honourable course for the liberation of their country . . ." Both announced that if the refugees did rise to arms, it would be the responsibility of the United Nations.

**Who paid:** Francis Wilcox of the United States made his contribution to the numbers' game, rather ruefully noting that "the pledges of financial support for the Agency's programme in 1961 were still considerably short of the required sum."

The United States, Britain, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had together contributed the bulk of the funds so far provided to sustain the refugees. Since 1950, the various countries contributing to the fund had put up \$319 millions, of which the United States had provided \$222 millions.

**U.S. disappointed with Arabs and Israel:** After noting efforts to rectify irregularities in the distribution of UNRWA supplies that would in no way affect bona fide refugees, Wilcox referred to United States concern over the lack of progress towards a fundamental solution of the problem.

The United States delegate expressed deep disappointment that the parties in-



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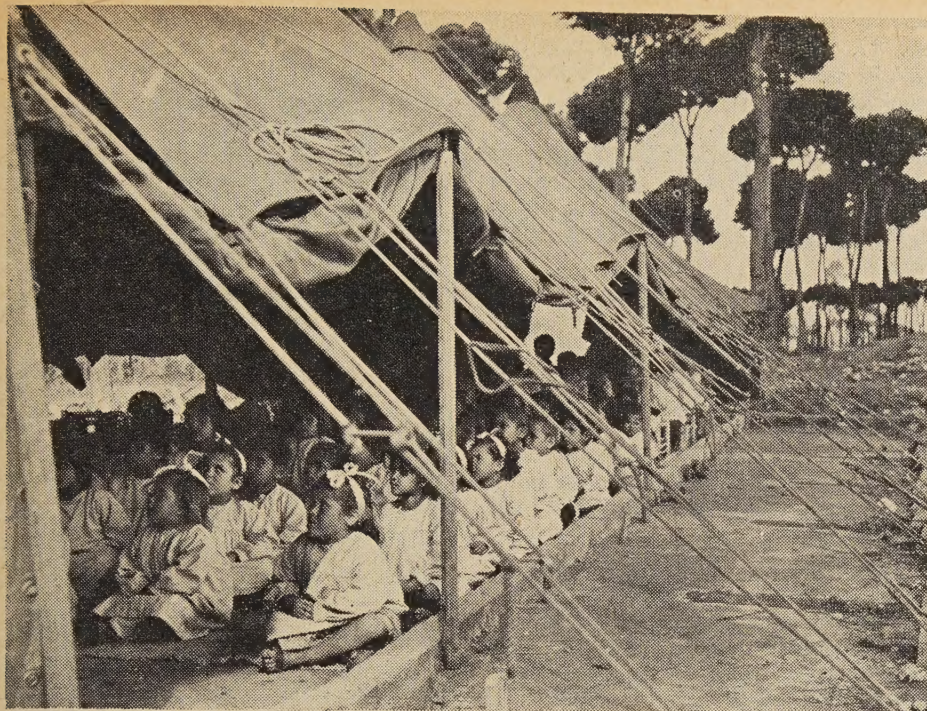
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MORE THAN A POLITICAL PROBLEM

*A settled future for refugee children in the Lebanon—or Shukeiry's war?*

involved—Israel and the Arab countries—had not shown the necessary “flexibility” towards this problem, nor the due “adherence to principles” often reiterated by the U.N.

**Impasse was no help:** Wilcox added that his government knew that the Arab states and Israel were divided by many problems, but a solution of the key refugee issue would be a benefit to all concerned. “No one stands to gain from the present impasse” he declared, no matter how the parties involved looked at whatever short-range advantages there seemed to be.

The Conciliation Commission had done what it could but it could not work in a vacuum. Whatever progress the Commission achieved depended fundamentally on the attitudes and actions of the Arabs and of Israel.

They had not utilised the P.C.C. to any great extent in recent years but it had not stopped its work, and the United States recommended that it should continue its activities.

**What has been done:** In a progress report, the Palestine Conciliation Commission outlined what it has been doing: identifying and valuing Arab refugee immovable property holdings in Israel and negotiating the release of Arab refugee accounts and safe deposits blocked in Israel.

The identification of these holdings is now nearly finished, and the work of valuation has begun in both urban and rural areas; just how complicated the task

is was implicit in the P.C.C.’s comment that, in order to put a value on individual holdings, it was at present concentrating on an analysis of prices realised in sales of property which took place in 1946-47.

**Israeli payments:** The report noted that, \$2,783,433 in blocked Arab refugee bank accounts had been released as of June 30, 1960, and that arrangements had been made between the Government of Israel and Barclay’s Bank, “whereby the Bank undertook to deal with claims respecting Arab refugee bank accounts blocked in banks other than Barclay’s and the Ottoman Bank by procedures similar to those which had been employed for the previous release of blocked accounts.”

All this did not seem to satisfy Shukeiry who demanded that a general administrator be appointed to look after refugees’ property. He would collect the revenues and hand them over to the refugees, thus “thousands of the refugees would live on their own and the U.N.’s financial responsibility would be reduced to a minimum...”

By Tuesday we had heard all the familiar arguments, and the usual period of hesitation settled on the Committee. The Israelis were biding their time. Comay had not put down to speak, for he wanted to see the colour of the United States draft resolution which was being prepared.

**More neutral preferred:** There may also be an Arab draft, though some of the Arab leaders would prefer a more neutral

Afro-Asian document which the Israelis and their friends would have greater difficulty in resisting. So, once more, we settled down to wait without seeing much or hoping for much.

There were some reports, however, that the U.S. resolution when ready might come as a surprise to the Arabs and Israelis alike. The Eisenhower administration had nothing to lose any more, and it might therefore propose measures which it had never dared to advance before Kennedy’s election.

One other moot point remains. Will Shukeiry’s argument for an enlarged Conciliation Commission be taken up? So far there is little sign of it, not even among the other Arab delegations—but it would not surprise those hardened observers who have now sat through this same debate for twelve years, if this suddenly did become an issue. It is just the kind of solution which is no solution that might appeal to the new majority.

## WILL THE SUDAN JOIN NASSER’S CLUB?

### EXPANDING EGYPT INTO AFRICA

*from our own correspondent*

#### Cairo:

Will the Sudan revive its ancient union with Egypt, this time by choosing to federate with the U.A.R.?

This was the question, ignored by all the official publications, uppermost in the minds of Cairo observers as President Nasser prepared to wind up his ten-day Sudan trip and return here on November 25.

There was still no answer to it by last weekend, however. Neither in the text nor between the lines of their speeches had Sudan’s Premier, Ibrahim Abboud, or Nasser himself given the slightest clue.

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The general tone of the welcome Nasser received had been more than warm, and he had responded accordingly. "I have tried to envisage the future relations of our two peoples," said Nasser at the dinner party given in his honour by General Abboud on the night of his arrival.

**"The battle of Arab nationalism"**: "We believe that our brethren, the people of the Sudan, look up with us towards future horizons... Finally, I believe, and the people of the United Arab Republic believe with me, that we shall meet the people of the Sudan in the battle of Arab nationalism, in defence of the honour and independence of every Arab country, in defence of the dignity of every Arab citizen."

The conjecture that Abboud might, during his private talks with Nasser, discuss the possibility of the Sudan joining the U.A.R. in some sort of "associate" or "federative" position, was being taken seriously by the chancellery of at least one of the western, and probably more than one of the eastern embassies here.

The circumstantial evidence was clear, though not complete enough to be conclusive: "in a series of decrees, the U.A.R. had just granted Sudanese workers and officials equal status with its own; the new law requiring all foreigners in the U.A.R. to get labour permits costing £E5 apiece, within six months, will not affect Sudanese; more U.A.R. funds and teachers are to be poured into the Sudanese educational system, which like the Nile irrigation projects, is one of Abboud's pet projects.

**Leaning on Nasser**: What is more, opposition to Abboud has been growing

steadily since he seized power on November 17, 1958. His agreement with the U.A.R. on the disputed frontier areas—particularly on the sharing of the Nile waters—concluded a year ago, strengthened Abboud's hand, especially since the U.A.R. made some major concessions on the subject, necessitating big changes in the original plans for the Aswan High Dam.

But it has also forced him to lean more and more on his friendship with Nasser for support against opposition, both in the army and among the people. Although reports, in the *Daily Telegraph* and other western papers, of major troubles in Wadi Halfa among the people who will have to abandon their homes to the rising Nile waters by 1963 have apparently been exaggerated, there has certainly been some unrest. Both in Nubia and in agricultural areas south of Khartoum there have been objections from inhabitants who are not being allowed to leave their lands and go and settle in the towns.

Revival of the old Egypto-Sudanese union, interrupted by the arrival of the British in 1885, and which seemed to have been excluded by the independence agreements reached with Britain and Egypt after the 1952 Egyptian revolution, would be a huge feather in Nasser's cap.

**Two million troops**: Whatever its popularity in the Sudan, it would provide a couple of million more able-bodied troops, both front line and support, for the final show-down with Israel. It would also extend the power of the U.A.R. from the Orontes along the Blue and White Niles to the Ugandan heart of Black Africa itself.



NASSER AND GIFT  
*From the Sudan more than decorations?*

## TURKEY AND ISRAEL

### AMBASSADOR PUTS EXPEDIENCE BEFORE DIGNITY

Seif Allah Assin, Turkey's new Ambassador in Cairo, was busy last week. After delivering a personal message from General Gürsel, his equally busy boss, to President Nasser, he called a press conference. His intention was, apparently, to be as frank as Pakistani President Ayoub Khan had been during his recent visit.

He was well aware, said Assin to the assembled reporters—and *al Akhbar* printed his words almost in full—that Turkey's relations with Israel were a major cause of misunderstanding with the U.A.R.

"But I wish to point out," he went on, "that our so-called recognition of Israel came only after the recognition of the big powers. We thought at the time that this would contribute towards stability in the area.

**"Difficult to reject"**: "I do not deny that there are economic relations between us and Israel, but I can safely say that it is Israel which constantly solicits these dealings. She is always making attractive offers to us which we find it difficult to reject. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that we have replaced our Ambassador by a Chargé d'Affaires."

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# SAUDI ARABIA

## DECADENCE BEYOND WILDEST IMAGINATION

### A CANDID EYE-WITNESS REPORT

*from our special correspondent*

#### Riyadh :

This dispatch is being written in the middle of the Saudi Arabian desert. Outside my room, the sun beats down and the heat is intense almost to the point of suffocation. But inside, in the gorgeous luxury of a room furnished with the most exquisite of French period pieces, the temperature is cool and even.

On the table to my left sits a cut glass decanter of whisky and a syphon of soda. Within easy reach stands a radio powerful enough to pull in all the stations of the world. At the press of a button I can command a dish of caviare, a salmon from Alaska or a pineapple from Hawaii.

Your correspondent, I hasten to assure you, has become neither crazed by the sun nor afflicted by a desire to rewrite the Arabian Nights. He has merely, thanks to the generosity of a prince of the royal household, been given the opportunity of passing the last week as a guest in one of the fabulous palaces which dot the desert around Riyadh.

**Several cinemas :** In the palace in which I am a guest there are some eighty different apartments, each decorated and furnished in a different style. The building itself is immense and is guarded at every door and every corner by heavily armed guards, all of Negro origin. Each guest, and there are several here at the present, is automatically provided with a four-shift guard and is thus never alone.

When I settle down to sleep at night, it is to the sound of my guard making himself comfortable outside. In this way, no secrets are created and none revealed. You are kept virtually incommunicado. A visit by another guest to your room is reported to your host. I have no doubt that he is also well aware of anything you say.

But the generosity of your host and the luxury which he places at your command is unbelievable. I doubt if there is a hotel in the world which can provide a suite to rival that which I now occupy. Even the plumbing—out here in the desert—is impeccable. Should you get bored, and that, believe me, becomes a considerable possibility, there are several private cinemas available within the palace building.

**This is home :** If you miss a news bul-

letin—from whatever major broadcasting station—a copy is available to you at two hours' notice. It is a hotel service to outpace anything that Mr. Hilton ever dreamed about in his wildest moments.

And yet, it is difficult to remind oneself, these palaces are also homes. I have seen no other member of the royal family during my stay here, but I know for a fact that several wives and their children occupy various quarters in the building.

The sons of this household are all princes in their own right and each is surrounded by a retinue of parasites (these I have seen) consisting of so-called ministers, advisers, secretaries and so on. There are also the inevitable black guards. The source of their supply seems, like Saudi Arabian oil, to be without limit.

**Army of concubines :** Also without limit, if you have the money, are slaves. There is a constant shipment of boys and girls from the Yemen. African slaves are brought openly and regularly through Asmara and Djibouti. These supply the everyday needs of wealthy Saudi Arabians—the needs being variously household, sexual and extra-mural.

No moneyed Saudi Arabian, or his women, would dream of undertaking a menial chore. The "ladies" of the land



DISPENSING ROYAL FAVOURS  
*In the reception room at the Palace  
in Riyadh*

have cohorts of maids and servants at their beck and call. And not all of them are black. There are many well educated girls from Syria and Lebanon in service with Saudi Arabian households, and there are also an incalculable number of European women.

Beautifully groomed and heavily jewelled they provide the vast army of concubines upon which the males of the wealthy families release their insatiable sensual appetites. These women are in increasing demand as the emancipatory movement among high-class Saudi Arabian women spreads.

**House of obedience :** Fabulous sums are paid for European beauties—and also for Jewish girls. There are many of the latter who have embraced Islam, a conversion which seems to trouble the bed-

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NEW PALACE AT JEDDAH  
Variations on the same theme

mad Saudi Arabians not one iota. Most of the dealers are Egyptians, Lebanese, Greeks and Jews, each specialising in his own line.

Most of the best women are reserved for the royal palaces but there are quite a number (and most very beautiful) who change hands at between £500 to £2,000 a head among the "better classes." Some stay with one owner for two or three weeks and are then sold off to a relative or friend. As a new model comes on the market, the old one is sold.

Many come here lured by false promises. Quite a few are not even sure

where they are. Those who turn out to be difficult are put in the *bait at-ta'ah*, the house of obedience, under the care of black guards, where whips and a diet of bread and water can usually persuade them to change their tune. The really tough ones are turned over completely to the guards.

**Boys at £500 each:** This fantastic situation is no secret to the State Department. The Americans have bulging files detailing almost every aspect of Saudi Arabia's "interior life." But no one dare say a word. "It is not our policy," said one affable American diplomat in conversation with me, "to interfere in the internal affairs of the country."

Completely separated from this side of Saudi Arabian existence is the family life which is absolutely Arab. The princely offspring come solely from Saudi Arabian princesses or from high-class Moslem wives brought here from other Arab countries. The worst fate that can befall a concubine is to become pregnant. She is either disposed of or forced into so crude a method of abortion that her chances of surviving are almost nil.

Having given you this in no way exaggerated picture of the vicious depths of royal living, I must also report the paradoxical fact that homosexuality is widespread. Many boys are bought for this purpose at £500 per head. Most of them

come from Yemen or south Arabia. A number are brought from Africa. The very black ones are trained as guards.

**Sex and more sex:** The young girls brought in with them are the favourites of the older Saudi Arabians. I know for a fact of kept girls aged only nine years. It is without doubt the phallus that today provides the driving power in Saudi Arabian life. It is a society corrupted beyond the wildest imagination of the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah.

And there is no one to call a halt. That is the most frightening thing about it all. The money comes rolling in automatically and there is nothing to do but to spend it, and women are an inevitable part of the easily purchased merchandise. When you have bought your fill of glass palaces and golden fountains, when you have roamed your gardens and lakes, when you have more cars than you can count—what then? Sex and more sex seems to be the short Saudi Arabian answer.

**For the good times:** And, so long as the good times last, there is general agreement that the Saudi royal family must be kept in power. Even the Wahhabi theologians and the tribal sheikhs take their share of the female spoils. But how long will the good times last? This is something I hope to discover this week when I move out of this air-conditioned fantasia and into the streets of Riyadh and Mecca.

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# IN THE NEWS

## "NEW YORK TIMES" CANARD

THE TROUBLE ABOUT big, important newspapers is that when they fall down on something, they fall with a bang. Take last Sunday's *New York Times*, for example. It reported from Jerusalem that the United States had begun to bring new pressure on Israel and the Arab states to settle their outstanding differences. It was supposed to be preparatory to the Kennedy take-over and linked with the presence of Congressman Lindsay in Jerusalem. The story was further inflated with the supposed terms of the settlement, including Israel's share of 100,000 Arab refugees to be taken back. In return the Arabs would recognise Israel, drop the boycott and open the Canal, and so on.

The report was immediately denied by Mrs. Meir, but in Cairo it became the central theme for a new propaganda offensive to discourage the United States from attempting anything of the kind. Enquiries in Washington also produced the same answer as Mrs. Meir had given in Jerusalem. There was no pressure, there was no plan, there was nothing, in fact, at the State Department just now, except a policy of holding on until the change-over. Until then, there would be no startling new initiatives. Why then should so serious and important a paper as the *New York Times* go so wrong? There are surely less costly and embarrassing ways of providing some publicity for Representative Lindsay from New York.

But there is a lesson in this for the Israel Government. It confirms again what we have been saying for many weeks: the next big issue that will have to be squarely faced is the Arab refugee question. This is no longer merely a difference between the Arab countries and Israel; it may soon also involve Israel's relations with the Afro-Asian countries. One hopes, therefore, that when the Israeli spokesman at the U.N. comes to make his speech on the refugees, he will bear this larger issue in mind. This is the time for an imaginative and constructive initiative by Israel. The vacuum in Washington now provides an opportunity that may not easily recur. But this is also a problem for Israel's home front. Most of Israel's politicians—young as well as old—have so far rather shirked the issue of educating Israel public opinion on the refugee question.



MORRISON  
*Censored memory*

## MORRISON AND THE GHETTO

I WISH I COULD understand Lord Morrison's ruling about the Warsaw Ghetto film. This is a twenty minute documentary of the Ghetto before its destruction, which was shot by the Nazis before the final battle. Now Morrison has told the distributors that he will not give the film a certificate for general distribution unless all scenes showing the bodies of Hitler's victims are removed.

In its letter to the distributors, the Board of Censorship claims that it does not want to whitewash, or lessen the impact of the film. It says that there were many things done that were even more horrifying than those depicted in this film. But the Board maintains its ban. I admit I cannot follow the reasoning of the Board that, because there were worse things even than the Warsaw Ghetto, the public must not see what really happened to the Jews there.

Lord Morrison has a record equalled by very few for his willingness to help the refugees from Nazi Germany. But as the years go by, we face a new problem. Almost every reviewer of the recent great book by William Shirer on the Nazi Reich, noted the fact that a new generation has already grown up that can no longer recall as personal experience the events of the Hitler period. History books, statistics and extracts from documents make only a small impression on

those who have never lived through the Nazi days. But this short film, which the distributors want to show in local cinemas and not in restricted clubs, manages to bring home to this generation that knew not Adolf, just what went on.

It may be argued, as Prince Phillip did the other day, that this kind of thing will only perpetuate old hatreds which had better be forgotten. But surely this is confusing the essential issue. The hatred of this kind of anti-Jewish behaviour, as of all racial persecution, should be perpetuated, should be re-kindled all the time. But that does not mean that this hate must be—or will be—directed against the Germans of today. Surely, no one has given a better example of the dual nature of the problem than has Ben-Gurion himself. On the one hand, he insists on friendly and normal relations with the Germany of today, and on the other he is the protagonist of the Eichmann trial for precisely this reason. So that the world—and the Germans—shall remember what hate can do to human beings.

## WHY NO ENGLISH SEMINARS?

THERE WAS ANOTHER successful "Hebrew Seminar" at Westcliff, I am told, last weekend. It was attended by some seventy "students," and I have heard some very enthusiastic accounts of the proceedings. But I have heard of these seminars before. They usually go down well and they enjoy the support of a small band of enthusiastic followers. But they are essentially caviare for the general. The seminars are by and large confined to the same Hebrew-speaking inner circle. Probably, judging by the figures which are fairly constant, some hundred or so out of the three hundred thousand adult Jews in Britain are actively interested in the seminars.

But how many more would be interested if speakers of the same class, or the same speakers, came to lecture to seminars in English? That really would be something. It would appeal to the younger Jews at the universities, to graduates and to a really wide sector of intellectual Anglo-Jewry. Yet the Jewish Agency, which is making constant efforts to conduct these Hebrew seminars, seems to have no parallel programme for seminars in English. As things stand we have reached the absurd position where over-emphasis on Hebrew is becoming an obstacle, and not a help, to adult education.



# ISRAEL'S BIG QUESTION IN ASIA AND AFRICA OPENING A WINDOW TO THE EAST

by Walter Zander

The urge of the nations of Asia and Africa to raise their standards of living and to bridge the gulf between the under-developed and the advanced countries is supported by the West and the Soviet bloc alike. Both sides compete in offering, on a vast scale, material help, technical assistance, advice and training facilities. Israel, herself a small newly established state, is taking part in these offers and has sent experts and instructors in many fields to Burma, Thailand, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia and other states.

## To send or to invite ?

At the same time she has opened her gates to students from under-developed countries. A steadily increasing number of such students are coming to the Hebrew University, the Technion, agricultural and trade schools, and to kibbutzim. Since the Rehovot Conference on "Science and the Advancement of New States," this movement has gathered further momentum, and the Government has announced the establishment of a thousand scholarships for these purposes.

¶ To understand the significance of these efforts and what they involve, the problems and difficulties to be faced must be realised. Whether it is preferable to *send* experts into under-developed countries or to *invite* trainees and students from there, will depend in every case on the nature of the training.

Simple skills can be learned best where the trainees live and work. Visiting experts, therefore, can teach on the spot successfully the building of roads, canals and dams, or elementary techniques in agriculture and industry. In the field of advanced studies, however, the situation is different.

## Can Israel afford to export experts ?

Medical schools and technical colleges cannot be established in under-developed countries by visiting experts, but require full educational and technical foundations. The value of the visits will, therefore, depend on the amount of preparatory work already done in the country, and where this is insufficient, the experts will have to limit themselves to surveying, planning and giving general advice.

As for Israel, her experts are urgently needed for the development of her own

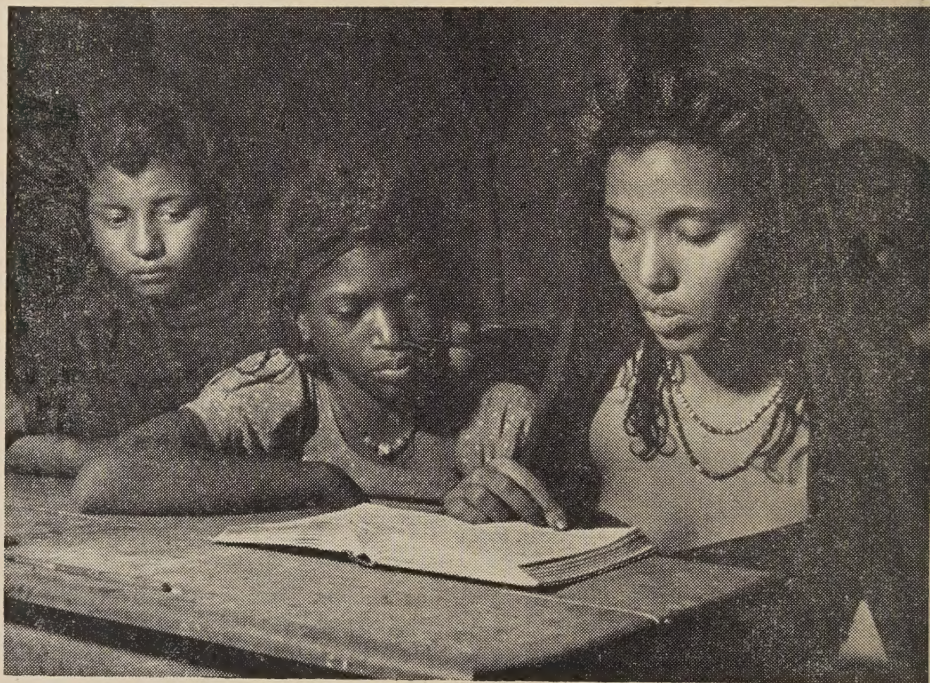
agriculture and new industries, as well as for the expansion of secondary education, on which her future will largely depend. Her experts are Israel's most precious asset, and although the number of her engineers, agronomists, scientists and scholars may appear large compared with under-developed countries, they are by no means so in comparison with the advanced industrial communities.

## The language barrier

Important as the tasks outside the country are, Israel can ill afford to have

from the new states will for the time being be comparatively small, partly because of the opportunities offered to them in the West and the Soviet countries, and partly because a full academic education—lasting for a number of years—requires command of the language. To the average student from Asia and Africa the knowledge of Hebrew is less useful than that of English, French, Russian or German. Nevertheless, there are in the present academic year two Japanese, one Ghanaian, one Nigerian and nine Ethiopian students attending the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

It must be remembered that the number of suitable candidates for higher education in the under-developed countries altogether is at present lamentably small; this cannot be changed by scholarships to universities, but only by the slow and patient building up of schools—elementary



EDUCATING AFRICA—BUT FOR WHAT?  
No short cut to higher education

her scientists pinned down for long periods in faraway regions. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion recently warned the Knesset: "We cannot—even if we are asked—send hundreds of experts to scores of new countries," and care will have to be taken to send experts only under conditions which assure the greatest possible benefit."

¶ To invite students from abroad involves less strain on the teaching body, and such invitations should be encouraged in spite of the shortage of places and the cost involved.

As far as education at university level is concerned, the number of students

ary and secondary—which in the nature of things will require the life-span of a generation.

¶ Indeed, the greatest—though least spectacular—service that can be rendered to the backward nations is to help them to train their teachers.

As regards education on a less academic level—engineers, technicians, agriculturists, and so on—the difficulties will be less, and the requirements of the young states will lie mainly in these fields.

But the greatest possibilities will exist in those spheres where Israel has something special to offer, such as the study



of kibbutzim, co-operatives, and trade unions. Thus, the Afro-Asian Institute for Labour Studies and Co-operation, recently opened in Tel-Aviv by the Histadrut, enables trade union leaders and members of co-operatives from the new states to see developments in Israel of particular interest to them.

The courses are to last six months and they do not require a knowledge of Hebrew. The first class numbers forty people from fifteen countries. These courses are bound to exert a great attraction in many countries.

### Israel's urge to learn

Parallel with the effort to *teach* members of the new states, there has developed in Israel the urge to *learn* about the countries of Asia and Africa. This knowledge is required for practical purposes by Israel's representatives abroad, and it is needed on a deeper level for the understanding of the literature, religion, art, and philosophy of these continents. The Hebrew University is obviously the place to pursue such studies.

In the words of President Ben-Zvi: "It is incumbent on the University to open a window to the East." The English Friends of the Hebrew University took the lead in these efforts some years ago, and have helped to prepare the way for the extension of the Oriental Department's activities into the field of Asian and African studies. They have been able to give future Israeli university staff the opportunity to prepare themselves in England, France, America, India and Japan, and thus helped to solve the problem of finding enough teachers.

### A start made

The first fruits of these labours are now beginning to ripen. A course in Literary Chinese has been established at the Hebrew University. A lectureship in Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit is planned for 1961. Another in Japanese Studies will follow soon; and further courses, including African studies, are in preparation. These may seem small beginnings, but they have great prospects.

Experts in Asian and African affairs are required by the Israel Government immediately, so candidates will have to be sent to the schools of Oriental studies in the West (with a possible additional training period in the countries of their future employment), but gradually the Hebrew University will take over teaching and research in these fields, both for practical and fundamental purposes, and in doing so will make a new and invaluable contribution to learning in Israel.

## JEWS

### EGYPT'S REMNANT ?

#### HAS IT A FUTURE?

*from our own correspondent*

#### Cairo :

The death here, on November 14, of Haim Nahoum Effendi, for 31 years the Grand Rabbi of Egypt, was a loss not only to Egypt's Jews, but also to the world of scholarship. More incidentally, it marked the passing of a human link between the Jews of the new Egypt and those of her Ottoman-influenced past.

Haim Nahoum Effendi, born in 1872, was a Turk, and one of the milestones along the crowded pathway of his life was a period of service as Turkish Ambassador in the U.S. At the age of eight, his parents sent him out of Turkey to the Yeshiva of Tiberias, where he studied the *Talmud* for three years.

Next, he read Moslem jurisprudence at the law faculty of Constantinople University, then completed a course at the Rabbinical Seminary of France, where he received his Grand Rabbi's diploma.

**First Grand Rabbi:** Still thirsty for learning, Haim Nahoum studied the history of Semitic languages, history and philosophy at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes of the Collège de France. Shortly after his arrival in Cairo in 1929, he became by royal rescript, Egypt's first Grand Rabbi. Formerly two such posts had existed, one in Cairo, and one in Alexandria, the latter being dissolved in 1929.

He distinguished himself in Arabic letters and became a member of the Arab Academy and a Senator.

**Probable successor:** Now, the immediate task of the 18 member Community Council is the selection of a successor. Most likely, Rabbi Haim Doreik, who acted for Rabbi Nahoum at services in Cairo's main synagogue when he was unable to attend, will be the new Grand Rabbi.

What problems face the new Rabbi, and the Egyptian community in general, four years after Suez? And what is it like for a Jew to live in an anti-Zionist Society?

Though in October 1956, just before Suez, the Egyptian Jewish community numbered over 65,000 persons, many of them prosperous leaders of business and professional life, the total number has dropped since then to something less than 10,000.

**Expelled—officially or otherwise:** Officially, only 3,000 foreigners, mainly Britons, Frenchmen and non-Egyptian Jews—were actually expelled at that time. However, there is no doubt that many thousands more, including more than 40,000 Jews, were obliged to leave because their properties or businesses were sequestered or nationalised, or because they were unable to stay in their jobs.

Most of Egypt's Jews now live in Cairo and Alexandria, with a very small number remaining in Fayum, Port Said and Suez.

The Cairo community still operates about half a dozen schools, all under the control of the Egyptian Education Ministry (as are all educational institutions in Egypt, with the unique exception of the American University in Cairo).

**Half the pupils non-Jews:** They comply with the same conditions governing other "foreign" schools and all of them teach Moslems and Christians as well as Jews. The largest, in Cairo's Abbasiyah district, has 1,000 pupils aged 9 to 14, somewhat less than half of whom are Jewish.

All follow a modern primary and secondary school curriculum, studying English, French and, if they wish, Hebrew (four hours during a five-day school week). Arabic, of course, is the language of instruction. Except for the language teachers, all the teaching staff must comply by the end of 1963 with U.A.R. education law requirements that they be U.A.R. citizens.

There is not the slightest bit of evidence available here of any outbreaks of anti-Semitism, even in 1956-57, which were any worse than similar disturbances in nearly every western country at one time or another. Young hoodlums apparently molested the homes of Jews living in the so-called "Coptic village" quarter, near the Ben Ezra Synagogue (near the probable site of the Land of Goschen, and associated closely with much of Moses' life) after Suez, and some of the 42 Jewish families who had lived there for centuries, left and have not returned. However, there seems to be genuine "peaceful co-existence" between Moslems, Jews and Christians still living in the quarter.

Whether Judaism in a country where, despite the official establishment of Islam by the 1955 constitution, complete toleration is officially extended to all faiths, will be more than a carefully preserved artifact, and whether it can have any vital content in a community whose numbers are apparently diminishing, is highly doubtful. In the final analysis, much may depend on the vitality of its leaders, chief among them the new Grand Rabbi.



## 100,000 JEWS DECLARE THEMSELVES GOOD RELATIONS WITH THEIR GENTILE NEIGHBOURS

from Yohanan Ramati

### Jerusalem :

A three-man delegation from the Soviet republic of Georgia recently visited Jerusalem and broke entirely new ground—in more ways than one.

Professor Ekki Shendizi, Professor Georgi Czertely and Irkely Abashidze, Chairman of the Georgian Authors' Organisation, came to Israel to seek the remains of thirty-four Georgian churches known to have existed in the country at one time or another.

After carefully investigating the Monastery of the Cross, one of New Jerusalem's most famous landmarks, they discovered that this was originally a Georgian church, built in the fifth century and entirely rebuilt six centuries later.

**Great excitement :** It was also discovered that Georgia's national poet—Rustavoli—lived in the Monastery of the Cross. In one of the walls a tablet with Georgian inscriptions was found, as well as a picture which after careful cleaning yielded the face of Rustavoli inscribed with his name.

The find caused great excitement among the delegation and was considered as a proof that the poet's tomb was also somewhere in the monastery grounds.

However, a request to the Greek Patriarch to permit digging for this tomb was turned down, which caused great disappointment to the professors. Never-

theless, they returned to Georgia very satisfied with their achievements.

**Closely knit community :** So much for the scientific side of the expedition. Of equal interest was the exceptional—and much appreciated—behaviour of its members. In Jerusalem, there is a closely knit community of Georgian Jews, who are naturally eager for news of their brethren in the Soviet Union.

The three Soviet delegates met the officers of the Israel Committee of Georgian Jews, Yosef Afrima, Rafael Balva, Yitzhak Yedidya and Avraham Jana, and spent a great deal of time talking to them about the present situation of Georgian Jewry, over glasses of good Georgian brandy.

During the last census, 100,000 persons in Georgia declared themselves to be Jews, but the real number of Jews in the republic is probably higher still, they were told. The total population of Georgia is around 3 million.

**Many scientists :** Most of the Jews are employed in industry, crafts, mining, farming and trading, but the average educational standards of the community are high, and it is also well represented in academic and scientific circles.

There are more than 200 Jewish scientists in Georgia, and 12 Jewish authors well-known throughout Russia.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce in the Government of Georgia is a Jew—Rafael Aligolashvili.



A FACE DISCOVERED  
Soviet delegates at the Monastery of  
the Cross

The main concentrations of Jews in Georgia are in the capital Tiflis (Tbilisi), Kutaisi and Kolash. There are four large synagogues in Tbilisi, six in Kutaisi and eight in Kolash.

**Proud to be Jews :** Relations between Christians and Jews in Georgia are good. The Jewish community is proud of its Jewishness, and for several years past its members have been calling themselves "Hebrew Georgians".

Before the delegation left the country, Professor Shendizi invited a committee of Georgian Jews from Israel to visit Georgia, promising that they would be able to move about with complete freedom and that their reception would be cordial.

Moreover, the visitors promised to deliver greetings and messages to Jews in Georgia, and to send over records of Georgian music as well as Georgian literature on request.

This kind of mission—especially if not followed by propaganda denunciations of Israel—is a new departure which could do much to improve the opinion of the man in the street about the Soviet Union.

**The first swallow ?** It remains to be seen whether this is a first swallow heralding a long overdue summer in Soviet-Israel relations—if only on the cultural and economic side—or whether Moscow's Middle Eastern policies will perpetuate the winter.



CORDIALITY AND A DESIRE FOR CONTACT  
Georgian Authors' Association chairman Abashidze (centre) and Israeli Georgian Jewish committee



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# BOOKS

## JEWS IN RUSSIA: A NEW PERSPECTIVE

ZIONISM UNDER SOVIET RULE (1917-1928), by Guido G. Goldman; (Herzl Press, New York) 136 pages, no index; N.P.

Guido G. Goldman's little book should find its way onto the bookshelves of every student of Soviet Jewish affairs. As a guide, and even reference source to the critical years 1917-1928, which, we now realise, determined the present political position of Soviet Jewry, the book does much more than chronicle the gradual liquidation and proscription of Zionism. It also introduces us to a problem that is perhaps even more fundamental in the history of Soviet Jewry: the story of the Jewish socialist parties, both anti-Zionist and Zionist, which joined the Communist Party in the hope of defending Jewish national interests from within the régime.

The nature and size of the book do not allow the author to explore the problem. This is a pity, because it remains largely *terra incognita*. (How many people realise, for instance, that *Hechalutz* and

a small *Poale Zion* party were tolerated in the Soviet Union until 1928?). The reason may be found in the attitude of both Bundist and Zionist experts to the role of Jews in the Soviet Communist Party. Both have treated them as a monolithic group of people with identical views on Jewish problems—views which found their expression through the notorious Jewish sections (*Yevsektzia*) of the Soviet Communist Party.

This gross over-simplification of a very complicated situation has had a disastrous effect on our understanding of many aspects of the Kremlin's policies with regard to Russian Jewry. Neither Lenin nor Stalin admitted the existence of a Jewish people, and Stalin made it clear in his *Marxism and the National Question*, written in 1913, that, unlike other peoples inhabiting their own territories inside the Russian Empire, the Jews could not expect national institutions of their own after the overthrow of the Tsarist régime. Yet between 1918 and 1941 Soviet Jewry possessed quite a number of cultural institutions and facilities for national expression that seemed to belong much more to the Bund programme of national-cultural autonomy than Lenin's and Stalin's assimilationist solutions for the Jewish problem. How is one to explain these inconsistencies in the Kremlin's policies?

The fact is that the Jewish members of the Soviet Communist Party never formed a body with monolithic views on the nature and solution of the Jewish problem. The most influential members of the Jewish Sections were Jewish communists who had joined the Bolsheviks before the October Revolution, and their solution for Russian Jewry was outright assimilation and racial disappearance through intermarriage.

But the majority of Jewish communists joined the Bolsheviks during the Civil War as a result of Denikin's and Petlura's pogroms, and they came from the Bund, the territorialist *Folkspartei*, the social-democratic *Fareinikte* and the Marxist *Poale Zion*. Before becoming absorbed in the Communist Party, they had tried to join it as a Jewish Communist Party, but met with an absolute refusal. (It is significant that the greatest opposition to such a move, which would have legalised, as it were, the existence of a Jewish people, came from the Ukrainian Communists).

Once inside the Soviet Communist Party, the former Bundists and left-wing Zionists distinguished themselves by the viciousness of their attacks on Zionism, but can it be doubted that it was they who were mostly responsible for the flowering of Yiddish culture before

Stalin's *ukase* in 1948? They had a terribly difficult task, because they always ran the risk of being accused of "Jewish nationalism" and, consequently, sharing the fate of all "counter-revolutionaries." Their best allies were often Russians—Gorky and Kalinin are the best known among them—and their worst enemies were often Jews of the Kaganovich and Mekhlis type. When, with the proclamation of Birobidjan as a Jewish settlement area, the Kremlin appeared to have come round to a territorialist solution for the Jewish problem, it looked for a while as though they had won the day against the type of Jewish communist who believed that the duty of Russian Jews was to pioneer the brotherhood of the human race by disappearing as a people.

But, of course, they never stood a chance. The government decree of March 28, 1928, proclaiming Birobidjan a Jewish settlement area, came at a time when Stalin's five-year plans with their slogan of "Socialism in one country" and growing Russian nationalism, were just beginning. Soon came the 1930's with their mass terror and purges, and the members of the long-disbanded Jewish Sections were among the first victims. It was during those critical years that Stalin's "solution" for the Jewish problem began to take shape, and it was in the late 1940's and early 1950's that the last champions of Jewish national survival inside the Communist Party were murdered or imprisoned.

R. Ainsztein

## KASSEM AND AFTER

THE POWER STRUGGLE IN IRAQ, by Benjamin Shwadrán; 90 pp., no index; (Council for Middle Eastern Affairs Press, New York) \$2.

This is a short, workmanlike and, above all, clear analysis of the political and economic events in Iraq since the revolution of 1958. It is intended more as an interim report than as a definitive assessment, and Mr. Shwadrán is remarkably successful in making recent Iraqi history seem almost rational. He concludes that neither Nasser nor Kassem fully appreciates Soviet intentions in their countries, and that the army will be the deciding factor in Iraq.

Mr. Shwadrán's careful survey would have been greatly enhanced in its usefulness had he made use of the continuous and detailed information provided by the Baghdad correspondent of this journal. It would have enabled him, in particular, to enlarge his somewhat cursory survey of the revolutionary régime's personalities.

P. G.

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# EDUCATION

## WHAT IS A "GOOD" JEW?

### GOLDMANN AT THE GUILDHALL DINNER

from our Jewish Affairs Reporter

The Livery Hall at London's Guildhall was the scene, on Wednesday evening of a dinner in honour of World Zionist Organisation President Dr. Nahum Goldmann at which £30,000 was contributed by the 200 guests present to the Zionist Federation Day Schools project.

The Chairman, Israel M. Sieff, reviewed the progress of the day schools idea. They had created an additional force within the community, he declared, and in them Jewish children learnt the value of both British and Jewish traditions. The day schools blended British and Jewish cultures.

**"Worthy successor to Herzl":** Speaking about Goldmann, Sieff said that everyone knew him. He was a fighter with a tremendous flexibility of mind, and an extraordinary improviser. "Goldmann successfully takes the place of



"FIGHTING TO BE DIFFERENT"  
Cyril Stein, Barnett Janner, M.P., Nahum Goldmann, J. Maitlis

Herzl and Weizmann," said Sieff. "He has tremendous courage and brilliant vision, and a great sense of humanity."

Replying to Sieff's toast Goldmann said that he wanted to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Zionist Federation for what it had done for Jewish education.

Its Day Schools were "one of the most outstanding achievements of the post-State of Israel period." They had set an example. These Day Schools had made the problem of Jewish education a public issue of Jewish life.

**Different problems:** Although Argentine and Mexico have larger networks of Jewish schools, they did not have to face the same problems. That was why the smaller network here was of such great importance. In the Argentine and Mexico, as indeed in the East European Jewish communities of pre-war days, giving children a Jewish education presented no problem. It was not just the child's home which was Jewish. Everything around was too, from the school to the other houses in the street, and the shops.

In Britain, where the Jewish community was emancipated, and rooted in local life, the problem was quite different. In the old days, Jews did not have to struggle to ensure that their children grew up Jewish, because their environment was Jewish. Here, there is no ghetto, and Jewish children have to contend with their non-Jewish environment.

"No people can continue to exist unless it reacts to challenges. There has been a revolutionary change in the position of the Jewish people. A hundred years ago, the Jews had to worry about

pogroms and oppression, but not whether their children would remain 'good' Jews.

**"More threatened today":** "Today the position is reversed," continued Goldmann. "Jews have learnt how to survive bad times, but not yet how to survive good times. They have survived the external challenge. The greatest was the Hitler period. Now the new generation's great problem is to learn how to remain Jews."

This could only be achieved, Goldmann claimed, through Jewish education. "We are more threatened today in our survival as a people than we were in the days of the Inquisition and the pogroms."

**"Finish the fight":** A Jewish environment and familiarity with Jewish hopes helped to make a "good" Jew. Jewish education did not mean a return to the ghetto. In the nineteenth century, Jews fought for equality. In the twentieth, they were fighting for the right to be different.

"We have to finish our fight for emancipation by fighting for our right to remain distinct as a minority, to be different. The unique greatness of the Jewish people does not lie in their monotheism, but in the fact that they have always been non-conformist and have never given in to the demands of the majority.

"This generation must follow the examples of earlier ones and be different. By being different, it will also fight for the rights of other minorities."

Goldmann concluded his speech by returning to the theme of Jewish day schools. By setting up Jewish day schools the Zionist Federation had made Jewish education a central issue, and he thanked them for it.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## "ACADEMY"—THE ESTABLISHMENT'S VIEW

Sir,—I hope that you will permit me to reply to some of the points raised by your review of the newly revived annual of the Inter-University Jewish Federation—*Academy*. While appreciating the length of the review (anonymous unfortunately) and agreeing with many of the criticisms, I do feel that some of the comments were wholly uncalled for and lacking in any constructive purpose.

In particular, I would take issue with the smug comment added on to the quotation from Dr. Roth's introduction to the previous issue. The implication seems quite clear; that this publication will not be able to continue, and, from the tenor of the rest of the review, the reason would seem to lie in its standard.

The adoption of such an attitude is somewhat difficult to comprehend; we are very well aware of the annual's short-comings and have every intention of trying to remedy this in future years; but to argue that because this attempt is not of top professional standard it ought to lie down and die, is ludicrous.

To date the magazine has had an excellent reception in the student world, and a very considerable number have already been sold both to Jewish and non-Jewish students.

As regards the state of the Jewish student body as a whole, perhaps a fairer estimate of its present condition could be had from attending some of its activities, rather than considering isolated events entirely out of their general context.

Israel Abramov,  
EDITOR, "ACADEMY"

Hillel House,  
Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

## "LONG AND OBVIOUS"

Sir,—What I said in my article in *Academy* was perhaps long and obvious. That I grant C.P., who reviewed it in your 11th November issue. But I wish I knew who C.P. was. He certainly knows little of the subject, for if my views on youth work are Victorian, then the best-known modern writers on the youth service, whose works are oftenest referred to, are equally Victorian.

Was the bogey that frightened C.P. the fact that I am not afraid to link Torah—or religion—with life, and still remain modern and educated? Eagerness for the non-religious Zionist parties may lead C.P. to suspect religion in any form. C.P. is in fact only one of a number of JEWISH OBSERVER writers to offend Anglo-Jewish feelings by mocking at religion. This is shockingly bad taste. Surely an accredited journal would do better to tolerate the religious feelings which bind most of us to

the Jewish people and without which Israel—and the JEWISH OBSERVER—would find no support amongst Jewry.

Raymond Apple,  
RELIGIOUS DIRECTOR,  
ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH YOUTH  
Berner Street, E.1.

## OUT OF TOUCH?

Sir,—While many readers of this year's *Academy* might feel impelled to refute some of the strictures on individual contributions and contributors by C.P. in your last issue, may I, through the courtesy of your columns, take issue with the underlying implication in his critique—that Jewish university youth in this country should concern itself with the secondary issues of Judaism, rather than with its basic, everyday challenge to modern man. I can only assume that, awed by the "impressive footnotes" and perhaps also by a certain bias towards the intelligent discussion of religious issues (surely something to be welcomed in this "beat generation"?), he has not troubled to read through the articles which he so airily dismisses as "long and turgid," thus failing to discover that one or two of them do, in fact, deal with the "religious, philosophical, moral and social problems," for the discussion of which he so evidently yearns.

For my own part, I find C.P. strangely out of touch with Jewish student affairs. He obviously knows or wishes to know little of the many courses of lectures organised for themselves by Jewish students in London and elsewhere and seemingly has no contact with the many young people of all shades of opinion who flock to Hillel House, participate in discussion groups and seminars of various kinds, organise educational as well as social programmes, and even contribute on occasion to *Academy* and its companion periodical, *Angle*, which appears bi-monthly.

The "other-worldliness" of which he speaks is, I am afraid, his own: viewing I.U.J.F.-U.Z.C. (for such must be his target) with what appear to be American campus spectacles, he fails to see how very relevant some, at any rate, of the discussion developed in *Academy* is to the problems facing thinking young Jews in our own community today.

Godfrey Silverman,  
CHAIRMAN,  
UNIVERSITIES' ZIONIST COUNCIL  
Hillel House,  
Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

## A NON-STUDENT VIEW

Sir,—I have now been reading the JEWISH OBSERVER for some time, and have always

been interested in, and impressed by, the wide coverage of Middle East news, apart from Israeli news, which you are able to provide. People do wonder how you manage it, but that is none of my concern. I also think your section "Israeli Enterprise" is a good step in providing people with economic and technological news from Israel, which is often hard to get otherwise, unless one has direct contact.

But there are two aspects of your journal which rather spoil its effect. One is that the last pages are usually adorned with pictures of large-looking gentlemen, more often than not in evening dress and glass in hand. While not under-estimating the money raised or donated for Israel by these gentlemen, it does give the impression that giving charity is bound up with lavish clothes, extensive banquets, and playing golf, which most readers would, I am sure, think wrong.

The second is the frequent occurrence of anti-religious comments and sarcastic remarks about religion in the pages of your journal, usually the latter half. Whereas you are at liberty to express your views in print on such matters, I am pointing this out only to bring to your notice the preference for the "Middle East Review" part of the paper over the "Jewish Observer" part, held by many of your readers.

In some cases, of course, like the Israeli Chief Rabbinate mess, anybody, whether religious or not, would feel like making harsh comments, but in many other cases your remarks seem unnecessarily biased. I refer, for example, to the book review (in the Nov. 11 issue) of *Academy*. I have not read that journal, as my student days are over, but I cannot quite grasp what your reviewer C.P. is driving at.

He wonders whether the contributors to *Academy* are not worried about religious, philosophical, moral, and social problems. As far as I can see, all except moral problems are covered by the titles of the articles quoted. If the writers feel optimistic about the revival of Judaism, good luck to them, why shouldn't they? If Mr. Apple feels youth work is a religious activity, again it is a sound point of view, which certainly eases the task of the youth leader who believes in it. If it is a Victorian idea, so what? There is no need for modern youth to rebel against every Victorian idea; there is no shortage of Victorian ideas which every "modern" believes in firmly.

To conclude, by all means publish unpalatable truths, but I would ask you to raise the standard of the "Jewish Observer" section to match that of the "Middle East Review" section. And, might I be permitted to recommend C.P. to read some mediaeval Spanish Jewish poetry, particularly that of R. Yehuda Halevi? It's good stuff.

E. M. Feist  
Amesbury Crescent,  
Hove, Sussex.

[The JEWISH OBSERVER has never jeered at or attacked genuine religious practices; it has always denounced humbug.—Ed. J.O.]



# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

## NO END TO CONSUMER SPENDING

### BALANCE OF TRADE SHOWS EFFECTS

from Yohanan Ramati

#### Jerusalem :

The latest Bank of Israel report on the expansion of Israel's money supply sounds a warning which, despite all the extenuating circumstances surrounding the current worsening of the trade balance, the Government would do well to heed.

Making a comparison between 1959 and 1955, the report says that, while the real increase in the annual gross national product totalled £1,350 million (i.e. some £268 million at the official exchange rate), the trade and services deficit was actually larger in 1959 than in 1955 (£108,750,000 as against £101 million).

On the other hand, the average increase in real *per capita* consumption during this period amounted to seven per cent per annum—a rate hardly ever attained abroad.

**Economists worried :** While many ordinary Israelis will, doubtless, be in no mood to criticise the Government unduly for what is certainly no mean achievement, economic circles are worried. They point out that the country cannot in the long run afford to consume all the additional goods it produces each year, since the expected decline in foreign currency income from Reparations, personal restitution payments and possibly also some other sources demands an improvement in the trade balance—and quickly.

There is much truth in the contention that progress towards economic independence could have been much more rapid, had the Government been ready to restrain the rise in living standards to a degree. And the economists are asking with a somewhat puzzled expression: "Why do this during the year immediately following an election which returned the Government with an increased majority?"

The answer is not altogether simple nor altogether satisfying. The Government has, first of all, not taken all the necessary measures to discourage the expansion of bank credit to the public. The outstanding balance of such credit increased by £63.5 million during the first seven months of 1960, and has been rising further since. This has been one of the main causes of monetary expansion.

**Extension of bank credit :** Another was the continued conversion of foreign

currency by recipients of restitution payments, exporters, etc. at a very fast rate. In this sphere it is more difficult to prevent conversion into liquid assets, though Government policy has done much to divert restitution money to longer-term deposits of various kinds.

An inflationary factor which was less prominent during the first half of 1960,



MEA SHEARIM MARKET

*Is the inflationary spiral starting again?*

but is gradually coming into its own now, is the extension of bank credit (mainly from the Bank of Israel) to the Government itself.

This has been necessitated by the inability to collect taxes rapidly enough to finance current expenditure, the Government having been consistently reluctant to tackle such a situation by the alterna-

tive method of cutting its outlays.

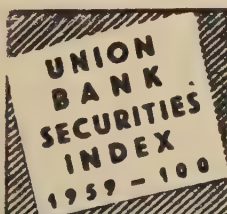
**Prices stay steady :** As a result of these three factors, the money supply expanded by £119 million—or 16.4 per cent—during the first seven months of 1960. During the first six months, the rise was 14.6 per cent, while the estimated increase in the gross national product over the same period was only 10.6 per cent.

In other words, the increase in the money supply has—unlike 1959—been more rapid than that in the gross national product. Under such circumstances, the choice facing the Government was to encourage larger imports for consumption or to permit prices to rise.

In practice, prices have risen only slightly, but imports for consumption (in which we must include also imports of

raw materials for industries making consumer goods for the local market) have been sizeably larger than last year.

**A missed chance :** In short, the Government has prevented the inflationary pressures likely to be caused by price increases (*via* the linking of wages to the index) by allowing the trade deficit to increase at a time when local production



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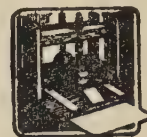
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was expanding rapidly, and there was every objective possibility of a further step towards the goal of economic independence.

It is not enough to plead that the terms of trade have moved against Israel since last year and also that more investment goods are being imported. The Government had an opportunity of bringing about an improvement in the trade balance and deliberately did not take it. And it must be asked whether this policy will be continued in 1961.

When submitting to the Histadrut over the payment of the last increment in the cost-of-living allowance, one of the Government's excuses was that this would be likely to prevent a further rise in the allowance during 1961. It now seems that, barring a radical change in the policy of monetary expansion, we may be faced again with a choice between higher prices (and thus a further addition to the allowance) and the deliberate worsening of the trade balance.

**Drastic cuts:** There is something here that requires more thorough thinking out by the Treasury, for neither alternative is economically attractive. If both are to be avoided, the rate of rise in living standards, and probably also in Government spending, will have to be cut drastically.

## COTTON INDUSTRY'S LEAP FORWARD

### MODERN EQUIPMENT COMES INTO ITS OWN

During a recent visit Dr. E. Kann, a director of Marks and Spencer's, investigated Israel's cotton industry, and has published his observations.

Israel's cotton industry, started in the twenties by Polish immigrants, consisted until a few years ago of a comparatively large number of small units. Up to 1959, about 130,000 spindles and 3,000 looms were owned by approximately 400 firms.

Within this general picture, only the Ata Textile Company of Haifa occupied a special position, both in terms of size and in the sense that it was the only company which had built up a vertical organisation, starting with spinning and weaving and ending up with finished garments.

**Big investment:** During the last few years, largely due to the discovery that Israel can grow good quality cotton, the industry has taken a leap forward. Considerable investment has taken place in new spinning and weaving units, which will ultimately lead to the addition of



GLEANERS AT WORK IN THE HULEH COTTON FIELDS  
*Competition is tough in international markets*

about 1,000 looms and 150,000 spindles. The anticipated surplus production will be directed into exports.

The new factories are located in the Negev (Kiryat Gat, Dimona and Beer-sheba), the north (Nahariya, Nazareth, Kiryat Shmoneh) and in Jerusalem. The new units are bigger and very modern.

Domestic cotton production stands at present at about 6,000 tons annually of American type medium quality *Acala* cotton. It is not as long and fine as Peruvian cotton, but is similar in colour and character and offers a good substitute for it, or for certain California cottons.

**Good prospects:** Israel can also grow fine *Pima* cotton, but certain difficulties have been encountered with the necessary hand picking and the high labour costs involved.

However, it is just in the development of fine cottons that the long-term prospects of exports for the Israeli cotton industry can be seen. Yarns and fabrics made of Israel *Pima* are excellent in quality. One of the obstacles in the development of *Pima* cotton appears to lie in the lack of expert knowledge required for commercial grading. No proper grading organisation exists in Israel as yet.

Most of the yarn available for export is shipped by the Palestine Central Trade and Investment Co. of Tel Aviv, which represents 70 per cent of Israel's cotton spinners. But some of the best modern

spinning units, for example, Moller of Nahariya, the Israel Fine Cotton Spinning Co. of Kiryat Gat and some others export yarn direct. Exports have gone to Scandinavia and other European countries as well as to Africa, Asia and elsewhere.

**Too diversified:** Cloth exports have so far been on a much smaller scale. Ata exports attractive coloured woven fabrics, and some other mills sell small quantities of dyed cotton fabrics abroad. By European and American standards, however, the industry is much too diversified, and older and less efficient units will not be

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able to compete in world markets.

The only real chance to organise cotton cloth exports from Israel lies with the new, modern spinning and weaving units which, however, would have to increase their productivity by concentrating on fewer products and longer runs.

In addition to cotton, Israel should develop the production of textiles based on artificial fibres. In view of the shortage of raw materials in Israel, it appears that more emphasis should be given to the development of industries based on man-made fibres. The Rogosin plant in Ashdod is a case in point, and there is great scope for the manufacture of synthetic materials like Nylon, Orlon and Acrilan.

**Big consumer:** In Israel, there seems to be insufficient realisation of the fact that conventional textile production and textile consumption is rapidly changing, and that the demand for the new materials is rising. Israel herself, of course, because of her climate, is a big cotton consumer.

### NEW DETERGENT PROCESS

An Israeli chemist has invented a new detergent manufacturing process which has aroused world-wide interest because it cuts production costs by two-thirds.

Alfred Davidson, of the Zohar detergent plant at Kibbutz Dalia, said the process eliminates the use of acids which can harm fabrics.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

### BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

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**Fri. 25th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.

**Sat. 26th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Cantoral Music.

**Sun. 27th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: What Israel Means to Bible Students. 20.40 In the Jewish World.

**Mon. 28th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Sol Temkin Talks About "Our Apparent Prosperity". 20.30 Songs of Galilee.

**Tues. 29th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 International Conference in Tel Aviv of City Mayors.

**Wed. 30th November:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Composers of Israel: Gary Bertini.

**Thurs. 1st December:** 20.15 The News. 20.25 Investment in Israel: Industrial Planning. 20.30 Musical Interlude. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

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### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**Tuesday, November 29**  
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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

## JERUSALEM SITE FOR BARMITZVAH FOREST

### ANOTHER LANDMARK OF ANGLO-JEWISH ENDEAVOUR

Widespread interest has been awakened throughout the community by the announcement at the J.N.F. Annual Conference of the planting of a Barmitzvah Forest in Israel, to be this country's tribute on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of statehood.

As we went to press this week the J.N.F. administrative committee reported a most gratifying response already, despite the fact that the campaign has not yet been officially launched. According to Rosser Chinn, president of the Fund, the intention is to plant a minimum of 450,000 trees, at a cost of £150,000, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, with the Forest sectionalised for identification of contributing individuals, cities and localities. Mr. Chinn's appeal, it will be recalled, was that every family in this country plant at least 13 trees in the Forest, representing one tree for each year of independence. They may be planted in the names of persons, or communities, or organisations, or in commemoration of special occasions.

**Israel reaction:** Especially noteworthy has been the reaction of the people of Israel to the proposal. Comment has been widespread, and the K.K.L. authorities in particular recall the many forests in Israel that have grown

as a result of the initiative of Anglo-Jewish groups, and which in themselves landmark the history of the Zionist ideal.

In Galilee may be seen the sturdy trees of the Balfour Forest and the King George V Jubilee Forest, together marking a chapter of history under the Mandate. The Weizmann Forest in the Jerusalem Corridor testifies to this country's special association with, and veneration for, Israel's first President; while the Independence Forest was a massive 10th anniversary gift on similar lines to the present undertaking, but forming part of the Lachish reclamation scheme.

Also in Galilee are situated the young saplings of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest, inaugurated by Anglo-Jewry and gaining participation from all communities of the Commonwealth.

This latest manifestation of Anglo-Jewish sentiment for Israel follows a noble tradition: a form of economic aid linked at the same time with the national land-reclamation programme and the speedy absorption of Israel's newcomers. The J.N.F. president emphasises that he would like to receive all contributions personally at 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

## AMBASSADOR MEETS FURNITURE GROUP



Arthur Lourie and Mrs. L. Slotover.

Furniture Trade J.P.A. workers are already preparing for the 1961 campaign, and this industry's effort got off to a promising start at a small meeting which took place under the chairmanship of Dr. Leonard Slotover, a recently elected member of the national administrative committee. Dr. Slotover had invited a few of his business associates to the head office of his company in Portland Place.

The principal speaker was the Israel Ambassador, and Mr. Lourie told the group about the new development towns that are now located in several hitherto unpopulated regions of the country. Altogether, no less than 180,000 newcomers were settled in them.

An interesting example he gave of immigrant absorption was the village of Dimona in the Negev. When he visited the settlement recently, he found the villagers engaged in making Army uniforms for the Government of Ghana. By a strange chance of history, men and women who had not been citizens of Israel a few years ago were helping the country's trade with a nation that had not existed a few years ago.

Other speeches were by Frank Austin, J.P., Barnett Janner, M.P., and Rosser Chinn, while Ralph Rurka expressed the gathering's thanks for most generous hospitality to Dr. and Mrs. Slotover. The outcome of the evening was a contribution by this group of £15,000 pledged for next year's Furniture Trade campaign.



Famous faces at Birmingham's Blue and White Ball. Among committee members in our picture you will also find the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kalich (Molly Picon), Robert Morley and Sir Robert and Lady Isabel Throckmorton. Birmingham J.N.F. workers grouped with them are: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Cornberg and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bloom. The function was organised by the Blue and White committee and was supported by 560 people, who helped to raise a record sum of £1,200.



# J P A - J N F N E W S

## BRIDGE TOURNAMENT LOCAL MEETINGS

The Willesden section of the National Bridge Tournament has already enrolled 13 pairs of participants for next year's event. The success of their launching meeting, held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harris, was undoubtedly due in part to the persuasive address given to the gathering by Alfred Rosenberg, the national chairman.

During the evening Mrs. Harris, who is hon. secretary of the Ladies section, presented the Willesden trophy to Sam Englander, last year's local finalist, who has himself been a tireless supporter of Willesden's effort.

The new committee consists of: Alfred Harris, chairman, W. Ohrenstein, treasurer, and Henry Miller, hon. secretary.

Another inaugural meeting was at Ilford. This was held at the home of H. Greenberg, and among those attending were Alfred Rosenberg and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tarlo. This locality proposes at least to double 1960's effort, and each person present undertook to find a new partner for himself.

After presentation of the winners' trophies by Mrs. Tarlo, the following committee was elected: H. Rothschild, chairman, A. Sherrill, treasurer, and I. Rose, hon. secretary.

Two of the Ilford players, H. Greenberg and H. Rothschild, have been selected to play for England against Northern Ireland in a team which includes Mr. Tarlo and other well-known J.N.F. Bridge personalities.

At Wembley last week, the trophy was presented to the local winners by Mrs. A. Frome, whose husband was elected chairman. Allan Smith, who gave considerable assistance with last year's tournament, becomes treasurer and hon. secretary.

## WEST HAM'S PROGRAMME

This is a busy season for West Ham workers. We hear from H. Angel, hon. secretary, that both the buffet and ball which took place in the synagogue hall last month and the recent social evening attracted most gratifying local support.

Coming up soon will be West Ham's New Year's Eve supper and dance at the A. E. Abraham Hall in Earls Grove at Forest Gate. Mr. Angel tells us that tickets are still available at 25/- each, and the programme will include spot prizes and novelties. Of course, the annual dinner and ball is as usual scheduled to take place at the Porchester Hall in February.

Charles Molen is West Ham's chairman, and you may get your tickets from him or from Mr. Angel at MARYland 6016.

## TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A grove of 1,000 trees in the name of Brian Peter Lee on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 300 trees in memory of Ella Dalziel by the Glasgow J.N.F. Commission and the Glasgow Blue and White committee; 300 trees in memory of Samuel Abramson by the Glasgow J.N.F. Commission and the Glasgow Blue and White committee; 300 trees in memory of Ozias Anisfeld by his brothers; 145 trees in memory of the Marcuson family; 70 trees in the name of Rebecca Chayen on the occasion of her 70th birthday by her children and grandchildren; 50 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Collins on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by their children; 30 trees in memory of Louis Fox by his sister; 30 trees in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Glickman by their son and daughter.

Twenty-nine trees in the name of Joseph Gerratt on the occasion of his getting his degree in Oxford, by his father; 18 trees in the name of Stephen Mark Silverstein on the occasion of his Pidyon Haben by the guests; 15 trees in the names of Enid Vivian Shancer and David Sragow on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. Moray Glasser, J.P. and Mrs. Glasser; 13 trees in the name of Harold Sidney Cina on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Glasgow Renfrewshire Group; 13 trees in the name of Stanley Ian Bernard by the Glasgow Renfrewshire Group.

13 trees in the name of Stephen Brian Gorwitz on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Andrew Gale on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his father;

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscription include: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Palto by the Officers of the National J.P.A. in recognition of yeoman services rendered over a period of many years on Israel's behalf; in memory of Reuben Shipman by his widow Mrs. J. Shipman; Dr. and Mrs. L. Schmulian; Michael Stephen Sandler on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Michael Rosenblatt on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; William and Irene Miller, as a thanksgiving for Mr. Miller's recovery from his illness; David Jeffrey Marks on his birth by his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Len Goldstein; Martin Alexander Moss on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Spivack on the occasion of their Diamond Wedding by a group of friends; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goldstein, to celebrate their Golden Wedding and to mark the conferment upon Mr. Goldstein of the honour of Chatan Torah, 5721.

## LEEDS BAZAAR PROGRESS

There will be a Child's Day during the Blue and White Bazaar to be held at Leeds Town Hall next June. All ceremonial will be in the children's hands, and they will serve as chairman, official openers and speakers.

This was one of the committee's decisions at a meeting presided over by G. I. Friedman last week. It was also agreed that the programme of this three-day effort would include an Israel exhibition and a Blue and White Ball. So far a sum of £1,280 has been raised towards this major communal event.

**Golf championships:** As a result of Moor Allerton's participation in the national Golf championships, Leeds had raised a sum of £2,000 towards the total proceeds. Particular thanks are due to Cyril Simon and Bob Fox.

**Quarter's Income:** Boxes in Leeds yielded £1,184 in the three-month period ended September 30. This represented a considerable increase.

## ST. JOHN'S WOOD EVENT

Combining a recruiting drive with a fund-raising event, St. John's Wood workers organised a supper function last week that resulted in a contribution of more than £500 for the J.N.F. This Commission is now led by Louis Goodman and Cyril Jacobs, who gladly acknowledge the work of M. Clements and Mrs. Sally Ann Jacobson in arranging this most successful community event.

Hitherto this group has been best known for its theatre shows, so the supper function was a new departure. On the St. John's Wood programme for the new year is a film gala.

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# JPA - JNF NEWS

## HAMPSTEAD ACHIEVEMENT

It is the sterling quality of the very few workers keeping the banner of J.N.F. flying in the Hampstead district which prevents this locality from being a "depressed area." Undeterred by the lack of recruits to their Commission, chairman I. J. Burstn and his colleagues arrange an annual theatre gala, and by sustained personal effort ensure that the house is always full.

This year's presentation was "Toys in the Attic," the American prize-winning play, and as a result a sum of £2,200 was raised. In addition to the chairman himself, who enjoyed the full partnership of his wife in the undertaking, particular appreciation is earned by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lowenthal, M. Komjat and Samuel Solomon. Mr. Burstn appeals once again to Hampstead residents to play their part in J.N.F. activities in their area. This year's campaigning is being devoted to Biranit.

## KENWOOD OCCASION

An important date in the J.N.F. calendar for this season takes place on February 16, 1961, when Kenwood and Highgate J.N.F. Commission will present "Pepe" at the Columbia Theatre, W.C.2.

Starring Cantinflas, of "Around the World in 80 Days" fame, and with such names as Maurice Chevalier, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Kim Novak and Edward G. Robinson in support, "Pepe" has all the ingredients for an especially enjoyable evening.

Tickets are obtainable from the joint chairmen, Mrs. E. Woodman and Mr. H. C. Newgas, as well as from Head Office.

## BLUE AND WHITE ANGLES

The Glasgow Blue and White committee scored two quick successes recently so as to raise another £1,500 for Biranit.

One of these was a social event held at the home of vice-chairman Sydney Dalziel, where more than £700 was realised towards this important resettlement scheme. Much credit to Louis Plotnikoff.

The second was a dinner-dance and cabaret organised by J. H. Collins and H. B. Livingstone at the Central Hotel. A "Take Your Pick" prize distribution scheme, handled efficiently by Sam Price, was enjoyed by the 150 people present.

The Glasgow Blue and White committee are continually on the look-out for original ideas and already have important functions lined up for the coming season.

## EALING'S THEATRE SHOW

Ealing J.N.F. Commission exceeded their previous fund-raising total by more than one-third when they presented the play "Settled out of Court" at the Strand Theatre recently. As a result of this event, a sum of £2,000 was raised for the J.N.F.

In his message, Sidney Sabel, chairman, stated: "This is Ealing's tenth successive major annual function for this worthy cause, and in the last nine years we have raised some £20,000." The comparatively small committee, Mr. Sabel continued, had not spared itself to

ensure the utmost results. Although everyone was deserving of praise, special mention must go to M. Small, advertising chairman, M. Baderman, treasurer, and J. Shestopal, ticket chairman, for their "sustained work, enthusiasm and splendid results." The president of the Commission is Michael Levy.

Other officers: S. Landau, vice-president; S. Jacobs, D. Goldman, vice-chairmen; M. Eckman, brochure editor; P. Sabel, hon. secretary; J. Davis, M. Gumpel, N. Isaacs, N. L. Jacobs, A. Kasmir, S. Rappaport, H. M. Stern, L. Wolf, functions committee; A. Blake, organising secretary.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**N. LONDON:** Mr. L. Zilberkweit, 37 Kingsley Way, N.2, £7.0.0. Mr. A. I. Lemer, 48 Norrice Lea, N.2, £7.0.0. Mr. M. Shoot, 13 East End Road, N.3, £4.2.5. Mr. L. Sigaloff, 55 East End Road, N.3, £3.0.6. Mrs. J. Hart, 31 Templars Crescent, N.3, £3.0.0. Mrs. Burr, 7 Preston Park, Hendon Avenue, N.3, £2.10.4. Mr. F. Milner, 21 Tillingbourne Gardens, N.3, £2.6.0. Mr. L. Rabinowicz, 39 Norrice Lea, N.2, £2.4.2. Mr. S. N. Cohen, 1 Edge Hill Avenue, N.3, £2.4.1. Mr. S. Greenspan, 56 Beechwood Avenue, N.3, £2.0.0. Mr. W. Grossman, 64 Regents Park Road, N.3, £2.0.0.

**E. LONDON:** Mr. A. Kutner, 67 Ickburgh Road, E.5, £5.9.6. Mr. J. Lotsky, (Sec.) East End Friendly Loan Society, 22 Osborne Street, E.1, £3.8.11. Mr. A. Fishberg, 73 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £3.1.2. Mrs. Stern, 90 Nigtingale Road, E.5, £2.10.0. Mrs. Winch, 54 Friday Hill, E.4, £2.9.2. Mrs. Lichenstein, 105 Downs Road, E.5, £2.7.0. Mr. Phillip, 96 Malford Court, Malford Grove, E.18, £2.3.5. Mrs. Raphael, 26 Cambridge Heath Road, E.1, £2.2.6. Mrs. Nausbaum, 66 Clarence Road, E.5, £2.2.0. Mr. Prager, 13 Cambridge Heath Road, E.1, £2.0.0. C. H. Levy, Ltd., 22 Osborne Street, E.1, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Dolits, 39 Forest Drive, West, E.11, £2.0.0. Mr. A. Einhorn, 22 Teesdale Road, E.11, £2.0.0.

**S.E. LONDON:** Mrs. S. Sether, 76 Balfour Street, New Kent Road, S.E.17, £2.1.0. Miss A. Klein, 87 Knatch Bull Road, S.E.5, £2.0.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mr. S. Jacobs, 5 Sydney Road, Stockwell, S.W.9, £3.2.6.

**W.C. LONDON:** Mr. I. Franks, S.11 Silver Vaults, 53 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, £5.17.0. Mr. I. Collin, 88 Paramount Court, University Street, W.C.1, £3.3.0. The Eaton Bag Co., 16 Manette Street, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, £2.3.11. Mr. S. Newman, 53/56 Long Acre, W.C.2, £2.2.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. Raden and Mrs. A. Varsanyi, 67 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, N.W.2, £15.0.0. Mrs. E. Brainos, 11 Eyre Court, St. Johns Wood, N.W.8, £9.0.0. Mr. R. Cen, 10 Stockleigh Hall, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £5.0.0. Mr. B. Goodman, 29 Eyre Court, St. Johns Wood, N.W.8, £4.7.8. Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, 4 St. Stephens Close, N.W.8, £3.3.0. Mr. M. Clements, 35 Acadia Road, N.W.8, £3.3.0. Mr. Landsman, 31 Bentinck Close, N.W.8, £3.2.6. Mr. and Mrs. Modlinger, 2 St. Stephens Close, N.W.8, £3.0.0. Mr. Ogus, 33 Wellington Court, Wellington Road, N.W.8, £2.15.3. Mrs. Antman, 94 Anson Road, N.W.2, £2.7.8. Mr. Gordon, 6 Fairfield Avenue, Hendon Way, N.W.4, £2.5.0. Mrs. Cohen, 21 Abbey Lodge, Park Road, N.W.8, £2.4.9. Mrs. Moses, 75 Townshend Court, St. Johns Wood, N.W.8, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Shindler, 32 Foscoate Road, N.W.4, £2.2.0. Mr. Howard, 8 Malcolm Court, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Leopold Heilpern, 11 Viceroy Court, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Webber, 45 Viceroy Court, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Samuel Morris, 51 Avenue Close, St. John Wood, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Sam Beckman, 4 Strathmore Court, Park Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Norden, 3 Bentinck Close, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Vogel, 94 Northgate, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0.

**WEMBLEY:** Mrs. A. Kistler, 27 Lawns Court, The Avenue, £7.8.0. Mr. J. Gevertz, 27 Uxenden Crescent, £2.17.0. Mr. K. Marx, 12 Wickliffe Gardens, £2.12.10. Mr. W. G. Cohen, 6 Barn Hill, £2.0.0. Mr. C. Margolis, 30 Barn Rise, £2.0.0.

**BRIGHTON AND HOVE:** Mr. Myers, Flat 15, 4 Grand Avenue, £31.0.0. Miss Levie, 12 Brunswick Terrace, £26.14.6. Mr. Ritter, Flat 33, 4 Grand Avenue, £8.0.0. Mrs. A. Apfel, 7 Brunswick Terrace, £4.14.0.

Mr. Cohen, 23 Viceroy Lodge, Kingsway, £3.5.0. Mr. V. Coen, 24 Clermont Terrace, £3.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Kings Hotel, Kings Road, £3.0.0. Mr. Goldsberg, 16 Trafalgar Street, £3.0.0. Mr. Davis, 25 Coleman Avenue, £3.0.0. Mrs. Shornstone, 39 Wilbury Grange, Wilbury Road, £3.0.0. Mr. Berg, 8 Hadinden Manor Road, £2.10.0. Major A. H. E. Young, 28 Braemore Road, £2.9.6. Mr. Taitcher, 24 Third Avenue, £2.4.0. Mr. Gerver, 19 Princes Crescent, £2.3.0. Dr. Sless, 124 Dyke Road, £2.2.0. Mr. Hoffman, 35 Pembroke Avenue, £2.2.0. Mr. Goodman, 12 Hove Manor, Hove Street, £2.0.0. Mr. C. Cohen, 41 Hove Manor, Hove Street, £2.0.0. Mr. Littman, 49 Shirley Drive, £2.0.0. Mr. Ritter, 1 Sommerhill Avenue, £2.0.0. Mr. Frankel, E.11 Marine Gate, Black Rock, £2.0.0. Mrs. Viner, 20 Cannon Place, £2.0.0. Mrs. Kramer, 5 Courtney Gate, Kingsway, £2.0.0.

**GLASGOW:** Dr. and Mrs. Simons, 202 Carmunnock Road, S.4, £5.0.0. Mrs. R. Gaya, 23 Merryton Avenue, Giffnock, £4.0.0. Mr. Louis Cina, 23 Braemar Street, S.2, £3.7.0. Mr. and Mrs. Dallman, 22 Thomson Drive, £3.0.0. Mr. M. Barnett, 10 Kingsborough Gardens, £2.12.6. Mr. A. Jacobs, 57 Kelvin Court, W.2, £2.12.0. Queen's Park Synagogue, Falloch Road, S.2, £2.12.0. Mrs. T. Plotkin, 2 Maybank Street, S.2, £2.10.0. Dr. S. Kaplan, 21 Cardonald Gardens, S.W.2, £2.0.0.

**MANCHESTER:** M. Altare, 2 Elm Road, 20, £4.0.0. Mrs. Levinson, 7 Bamfield Road, Prestwich, £3.0.0. Morris Feinman House, Spath Road, 20, £3.0.0. M. Turkie, 49 Fog Lane, 20, £2.13.0. Mr. Schwartz, 112 Attwood Road, 20, £2.10.6. Mr. Dellal, 8 Lord Street, Fallowfield, 20, £2.5.9. Mrs. Portnoy, 71 Cavendish Road, Salford, 7, £2.4.9. Mrs. Bradpiece, 14 Hillwood Avenue, 8, £2.3.0. Mrs. J. Barber, 9 Hanover Gardens, Salford, 7, £2.0.0.

**SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF:** Mr. and Mrs. M. Masters, Westward Ho!, £21.7.0. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, 21 The Ridgeway, £6.16.4. Mr. L. Feitelson, 51 Chalkwell Avenue, £6.3.0. Mr. Deutsch, Glen Hotel, £4.3.2. Mr. B. Levene, Silvermere, Chalkwell Esplanade, £3.14.0. Mr. and Mrs. C. Levene, 33 Hillway, £3.10.1. Mrs. Gershlack and Miss Helen Mindy Freedman, 320a Station Road, £3.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Blankfield, 276 London Road, £3.6.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Elman, B5 Argill House, £3.6.0. Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman, 56 Genesta Road, £3.2.0. Mr. Leiba Field, 63 The Ridgeway, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Franks, 50 Leasway, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Speck and Son, 160 Station Road, £2.17.7. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lane, 48 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.13.9. Mr. C. Sklan, 111 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.13.6. Dr. and Mrs. J. Lee, A3 Argill House, £2.12.6. Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelkin, Cumberland Hotel, Pembury Road, £2.11.6. Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, 45 Leasway, £2.10.6. Mr. and Mrs. A. Bornstein, 38 The Drive, £2.10.0. Mr. A. Norden, 6 Second Avenue, £2.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. W. Gee, 4 Seaford Road, £2.8.6. Mrs. F. Bright, 34 Grosvenor Road, £2.8.0. Miss Naomi Angel, 43 Chadwick Road, £2.7.8. Mr. and Mrs. G. Caplan, 35 West Road, £2.6.8. Mr. and Mrs. M. Redstone, Redstones Hotel, 16/18 Pembury Road, £2.6.0. Mr. and Mrs. I. Saunders, Savoy Hotel, £2.5.6. Mrs. R. Kapiloff, 14 Hamlet Court Road, £2.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. R. Angel, 43 Chadwick Road, £2.3.11. Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, 118 Hamlet Court Road, £2.3.3. Mr. and Mrs. I. Rakusin, 31 Hall Park Avenue, £2.3.0. Mr. B. Basch, Manor Hotel, Manor Road, £2.2.10. Mr. and Mrs. B. Bratt, A9 Argill House, £2.2.6. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simkin, 302/4 Westborough Road, £2.2.6. Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, 77 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.2.2. Mr. and Mrs. J. Shedley, 18 Ridgeway Gardens, £2.1.6. Mr. H. Riseman, 630 London Road, £2.0.0. Rabbi and Mrs. P. Shebson, 39 Manor Road, £2.0.0.

**WIGAN:** Mrs. Harris, 32 Mitchell Street, £2.9.0.



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